

Applying Neutrino Vacuum Generator Mechanisms to Titrate the Boiling Point of Water for Desalination Application

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Introduction

The ability to modify the phase transition temperature of a variety of materials under the neutrino vacuum condition (ibid. 21 November 2025,) opens up a wide range of exciting possibilities. Not mentioned in that publication was the possibility of reducing the energy requirements for water desalination by distillation, which has the potential to put clean drinking water within reach at a lower cost for millions of people. The possibility of evaporating water at close to room temperature also opens up the possibility of an additional enhancement mechanism which could accelerate evaporation even further, particularly when combined with the phononic heat generation system described in 6 July 2024.

Abstract

If we apply the standard Neutrino Vacuum Field Effect (NVFE) to a mass of saltwater, when the amplitude of the field effect is sufficient, values such as the boiling point and the evaporation point of the water would be reduced just as would be values such as the plasma transition temperature. In this way, we can evaporate water without necessarily needing to heat it or needing to apply atmospheric vacuum. When the electrons in the water experience a reduction in charge, the cohesiveness of the water decreases and its adhesiveness to disparate molecular structures such as air molecules increases. Thus, the tendency of water to evaporate can be modified by reducing the amount of charge in each individual electron in the water.

The fact that the water does not need to be heated makes distillation more efficient, furthermore, for reason that the condenser will require less energy to keep it at a sufficiently cold temperature to support condensation as it will have less of a tendency to be heated by hot steam.

Conclusion

The ability to rapidly terminate Neutrino Vacuum Fields using high-intensity, controlled light sources would also confer the benefit of reducing cooling pipe length and allowing condensers to be closely collocated with the field effect generator which would ordinarily need to be kept a great distance apart, contributing to the large volume of space ordinarily required for a water desalination facility.